LABOR IN STATE PRISONS.

POINTS IN SUPERINTENDENT LA-He Says Labor Is a Necessity to the Pris. e Mays Labor In a Accessity to the Pris-oners, and That It Is the Buty of the State to Give Them Useful Employ-ment Decrease of the Prison Population

ALBANY, Feb. 7.-Gen. Austin Lathrop, Super.

intendent of State prisons, in his annual re-

"The operations of the State prisons during the year show a marked departure from the normal standard in the industrial activities and in respect to the results accomplished in a financial way. Like every other industrial unwith slow and depressed markets for their products as they did in the immediately preceeding years. Besides this, all productive work was done in a restricted and crippled manner. in view of the approaching termination of all work of the kind at the end of the calendar year. Between these two concur-rent causes the avails of the labor in the prisons were reduced to a smaller sum than usual. The reports of the several Wardens state this fact. It is now referred to as the characteristic feature in the transactions of the prisons for the year, and it will be observed that its prime causes lie in wholly extraneous influences and not in any laxity of the administration or in its neglect to grasp all the opportunities within its

"The population of the State prisons on Sept 30 was 3,120, the smallest number reported for many years. The actual decline in the year in inmates is 388; the decline since Sept. 30, 1891, is 494; in one year, 1890, the decrease is 11 per cent.; in five years the decline is 14 per cent. The decrease in the average daily population in the prisons in the last year is but 275, in com-parison with the average for the previous year. The difference between the decrease at the end of the year and the daily average for the year seems to point to some con-stant and cumulative force. This cause can be found in the effect of a new statute, which was passed in the session of 1895, which authorizes Judges to sentence convicts to county penitentiaries for terms of five years r less, provided such penitentiary is located in the judicial district in which the conviction to found and sentence passed. There are good reasons, founded in economy of administration and in thereuchness of discipline and refermajors influence and education of immates of prisons, for the repeal of the act and a return to the practice which prevailed before the pas-

age of this lew."

The expenditures for the care and maintenance of the three State prisons and their earnings during the year are shown in the following table:

SING SING. SING SING. Expenditures for care and maintenance. \$169,183 67

Ricci in Red us 80 051 97 earnings 80 051 97 Industry carn's 40 372 14 \$50.328 41 Less compensation paid con-ricis. 10,365 95 80,754 46

Expenditures for care and maintenance. \$154,763 96 Miscellaneous \$1,334 90 and try care at \$1,334 90 feature care at \$1,70. 10-\$02,839 96 less compensation paid con-7,687 85-44,702 11

Deficiency CLINTON. Expenditures for care and maintenance. \$151,995 79 Emerican sous series 31 series 31 ladauty earnings suits 45 \$49.581 06 less compensation paid cou-

Deficiency ... \$117. 38 18 ficiency in the three State prisons ... \$358,89 28 Deficiency in the three State prisons.....\$358.59.2 is The expenditures for care and maintenance have risen \$7,705.80 in the three prisons. In Sing Sing the increase is \$20,293,73; in Auburn the decrease is \$7,728,73; in Citicon the decrease is \$6,759.13. This increase is chiefly the select of a change in certain methods at Sing Sing, and is inredy an apparent increase rather that a reas one.

Under the heading of "Industrial Affairs in the Prisons" the report says that the State has not been the lower by the industrial system established under the law of 1889, as is shown by the following statement of the account of the State with the prison industries:

Fresh from State Treasurer (in 1889), \$499,764 04

Stress from State Treasurer (in 1889). \$499,764 04
To cash returned to the
State Treasury. \$400,000 00
To cash rappinded by acts
of the invisionative. \$70,800 51
To cash in benks. 105,987 16-\$1,126,087 67

Showing cash benefit to State...... \$020,928 63 To cash paid convicts as compensation for labor... 104,865 84

..... 9781,788 87

ilaries when certain conditions specified in the law saisted.

"Regarding the Bertillon system of identification the report says that the labor involved in its introduction has been much greater than was expected, either by the Legislature or by the Superintendent. As the system was practically new in this country and but little understood, many difficulties were encountered in its initiation. These have, happily, been overcome, and the work of measuring, describing, and photographing the 8,000 criminals covered by the provisions of the law is proceeding in a very satisfactory way. The system has not been established long enough to demonstrate fully its usefulness; but the superintendent anticipates that, in addition to supplying a means for identification of criminals generally, it will be a great aid to the prison authorities in connection with the committed of prisoners in the prisons in relation to their criminal records, and thus will have a marked tengency to decrease the number of recommitments in this State.

On the subject of labor in the State prisons the report says:

"Hillierto the statuties have placed on the Superintendent the discretion and the duty of selecting the industrics in which to employ the convicts in the State prisons. By the latest amendment of the Constitution and the law passed in 1866 the Superintendent to cause all the prisoners who are obysically expande to be supplyed at hard labor for not to exceed eight hours of each working day. But such labor must be for the State or some political dvision thereof; or for the purpose of industrial framing and instruction; or partly for one and partly for the other of these purposes. These requirements are imperative at this time. The selection of industries to be arrised on in the State prisons is a matter specifically committed to the State Commission of Prisons, which is given the power and cuarred with the duty of assigning the industries to the purpose, There requirements are imperative at this time. The selection of industries to the pr

may be attained if sufficient permanency is given the present system to permit a reasonable isst of its miciency.

"In the State prisons there are more than a cool men, and over two-thirds of these men are attainable for industrial occupation. All of them who are physically capable need to work. They are sentenced to hard labor; the law declares that they shall work. Their well-being as men imprisoned positively requires that they shall be simplyed at labor. To deny them this right to work is wrong, for it inflicts on such men unusual and excessive puni-himent; it is a cruel and inhumans eact, for it imperils the health and the sanity of many of them to keep them in protracted (dieness. The State has its choice; it can work these men if it chooses to do so. If they shall become idle and shall remain idle, this biame will justly rest on the State, which places them in such a condition. The law new provides that the employment of these men shall be such as will afford training that shall chable them to be self-supporting after their discharge; or shall be productive, useful employment. The law is right; it is founded in reason and cammon sense; it is supported and vindicated by experience in handling imprisoned men everywhere. To advise that men be employed to carry blocks of stone across the prison yards, and then back again, is the counsel of brutal inhumanity. The tread-mill and all similar contrivances were very properly discarded from the brisons long ago. The manhood of the intelligent keeper and of the prisons. Such habor must be useful and productive to satisfy the divine law enacted in human nature, and to comply with the laws of this State. By framing constitutional amendments, by passing laws and declaring that carriain acts shall be done, this duty is not discharged. The duty depands that the State shall find useful labor for the imprisoned men. It is the concrete act

which needs to be done. The State only rises to its responsibility when it finds useful and pro-ductive labor for these convicts; when it puts them at work and keeps them at work at such kind of employment. That is the vital fact which the people of New York, its Fepresenta-tives, and its officials confront."

STATE ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The Nine-Million Dollar Canal Improvement-Other Improvements Suggested, ALBANY, Feb. 7.- The annual report of State Engineer and Surveyor Campbell W. Adams will be presented to the Legislature to-morrow night. The report contains much data that is of special importance at this time. especially in connection with the canals and the improvements being made thereto under the "nine-million-dollar improvement."

Regarding the canal improvement work, Mr. Adams says that he be leves that the \$9,000,-000 can be made to accomplish the work of deepening the canals to the required depth. but he also suggests other improve _ents which could be made of vast assistance in, bringing to and through this State a largely increased amount of traffic which is now being diverted by other rall and water routes to ports outside the State. The "nine-million-dollar" improvement law does not direct that the entire Erie Canal shall be deepened from seven to nine feet of water, but it provides for only eight feet of water over mitre sills, aqueducts, culverts, and other permanent structures, although, of course, a greater depth is not prohibited. This improvement would only admit of one foot greater draught of boats than at present, and this would add but fifty tons to the present paying cargo of 250 tons of the principal freights now carried. This would simply mean an increase of 20 per cent. of paying cargo for each boat.

Mr. Adams recommends that since nearly arranged , or nine feet depth of water, such improvement should follow, or be made a part of the nine million-dollar improvement, and, furthermore, he recommends that some comparatively slight changes be made to the present lengthened locks and their gates so as to admit of lengthening the cresent boats from ws feet to 115 feet. This would enable the boats to carry a possible paying load of \$10 tons, in-

mit of lengthening the present boats from vs feet to 115 feet. This would enable the boats to carry a possible paying load of 410 tons, in stad of the maximum load of 300 tons, as contemplated under the canal improvement. In other words, the peving carries might be increased at slight additional cost, 65 per cent, as now contemplated. The surveys for the entire improvement work are completed, and the plans for the work remaining to be contracted for are so far advanced that it is expected to place the Eric Canal entirely under contract during the coming spring months.

The matter of lengthening those locks which remain to be lengthened, especially on the Eric Canal, is discussed, and the State Engineer says that the plans for the mechanical lifting lick, which was to replace the series of locks at Cohoes, little Falls, Newark, and Lockport, have been coundered, and the dusing for such a lock which was to replace the series of locks at Cohoes, little Falls, Newark, and Lockport, have been coundered, and the dusing for such a lock will be awarded during the spring Lonths, and that the same will be ready for operation at the opening of navigation is 1898. The Locabort Jocation has been chosen for the Erst installation, because of its comparative freedom from obstacles which exist at all the other points where siven locks would be destrable. The new locks will have twelve feet of water over mitre sills and accommodate two boats at a time each 115 feet long.

Attention is called to the present unsatisfectory condition of canal business, and the state Engineer believes that this is due more directly to lack of orenifation amount the canal locks will have twelve feet of water over mitre sills on the regard treeting and take formany as a great feeting and take formany as a great of canal freights and techniques and the locaboration of the Convillation and to have the surveyed and the state Engineer recommends that the long-risk of the mitre state. The proposed for sweet layears underfale copparation management of the S

the case with all other public work of this character.

The proposed Genesee River reservoir at Portage, on the Genesee River above Rochester, is fully discussed, and many satisfactory reasons shown why this work would prove a good investment, for the State, and of great advantage to the improved cannis, which must certainly require more water than formerly. The former proposed site at Mount Morris has been abandoned for the more favorable site at Portage, where he estimates that 15,000,000,000,000,000,000.

one obtained that is considered for \$2,000,000.

The surveys of the upper Hudson River watershed have been in progress during the past two years, and some startling facts consenhing the possibilities for the cheap storage of enormous quantities of water have been developed. The state Engineer will ask the Legislature to make a further appropriation for completing this work, with special provisions for ascertaining the possibilities of supplying New York and Brooklyn as well as other Hudson River cities with water from these sources. As Brooklyn has practically exhausted the available water supply from Long Island, and as New York city must soon go outside the Croton Valley for a further supply, this subject is of great importance and the State Engineer believes that it should be followed up until all the information obtainable is at hand.

Mr. Adams adheres to his well-known opin-tons regarding the prompt purchase of lands for the Adirondack park, and indicates how and why the purchase of such lands would benefit and protect the interests of the canair, which must depend on the Adirondacks for a large portion of their water supply.

NEW MARRIAGE LAW.

Common Law as Well as Ceremonial Marriages Must Be Recorded to Be Valld. ALBANY, Feb. 7 .- Assemblyman George C. bill governing marriages. The bill has been revised by the Statutory Revision Commission, and has been submitted to the State Board of Health. It provides that in case of a ceremonial marriage a license shall be necessary, and a return thereon shall be made by the officiating clergyman to the local Board of Health within thirty days, under a penaity of \$250 fine for falling to do so. Local Boards of Health shall failing to do so. Local Boards of Health shall submit a record of all marriages to the State Board of Health. Certificates of common law marriages shall also be flied with the State Board of Health, and verbal agreements to live together as man and wife shall be void unless a certificate to that effect is flied with the local Board of Health, and in turn with the State Board, Residents of this State who go into another State to be married in order to escape our marriage laws must, on returning to this State to live, flie with the local Board of Health a certificate of such marriage. In addition to providing for a thorough scheme of having a record of every marriage flied with the State Board of Health, the bill has another object in view, that of preventing an adventures from claiming property as a common-law wife unless the record of the marriage is on file with the State Board of Health, the bill has above provided for. Where officials whose duties it is to record marriages fail to do so they can be compelled to obey the law by the principals in the ceremony, as the principals may file such record.

Good Roads Day in Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The legislators will be much interested in the proceedings of the National Convention of the League of American Wheelmen, which opens a three days' session here on men, which opens a three days' session here on Wednesday. Good roads day will be Wednesday. The members of the Legislature have been invited to be present, and Lieut.-Gov. Woodroff will preside. The good roads bill favored by the wheelmen has already been introduced in the Legislature, and hearings on the measure before the legislative committees will begin next week.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruft's Dinner.

ALBANY, Feb. 7 .- The first of Lieut.-Gov Woodruff's dinners to the members of the Sen ate. Kings county Assemblymen, Assembly leaders, and heads of State departments, will be tendered by him at his Albany residence on Thursday night. There will be four of these functions, and overs will be laid for twenty-two people on each occasion.

PENNY-IN-THE-SLOT GAS.

GOOD POINTS OF THE METERS JUST INTRODUCED IN THIS CITY. Success of the System in London-Noveltles

at the Gas Show-Mrs. Lemeke's Advice About Gas Stoves-A Blow-Out-the-Gas Burner - New Alds to Housekeepers. You can drop a penny in the slot nowadays and get enough gas to cook yourself a modest supper and furnish you a light while you make your meal and read your evening paper, and even, if you will keep early hours, see you to bed. If you happen to live in a hall bedroom, you can drop a quarter into the slot on the first of the month and have a gaslight every evening until the next month, provided.

as before, you don't stay up too late. The penny-in-the-slot gas meter was one of the noveities at the Gas Exposition. It is not really a new thing, for these meters have been in use in London for some time. In 1892 one of the gas companies of that city installed 1.752 pre-rayment meters, as they are tec's nically called. The company had been in ex-istence eighty years and had accumulated 80,-000 subscribers. In less than three years after putting in the first slot meters the number of subscribers had increased to 141,221, of whom over 50,000 were prepayment ones. course, these meters are adopted only by small consumers, principally in the tenements. Sixty-five per cent. of New York's population lives in the tenements and burns oil for light, and coal (at high rates by the bushe)) for fuel. It is claimed that a nickel's worth of gas will light a room for an entire evening and cook

Most of the English slot meters are made for pennies, equivalent to two American cents. Some of them are for shillings. In New York there are very few penny meters, although there was one at the exposition. Those which called for a nickel have been tried, but were troublesome because of the varying sizes of the old and new styles of five-cent pieces. They are made, however, as well as those which require a twenty-five-cent piece. There is a dial plate on the face of each meter by which the subscriber can tell just how he stands. The hand indicates the amount of gas peld for, but not yet consumed. Of course if he puts a quarter in the slot he will not be likely to burn all the gas paid for without turning it off. As the gas burns, the pointer on the dial

moves so that at any time he can tell just how

much gas is coming to him before snother contribution to the slot will be necessary. The gas companies will probably be glad to introduce these prepayment meters. As THE SIN stated two months ago the bad-debt account of the various gas companies amounted to \$500,-000. As for the small subscribers, with their coo. As for the small subscribers, with their horrer of the monthly gas bill, they will perlinus he willing even to pay the cash in advance which the slot meter requires.

Another novelty at the exposition was what is called a safety gas burner. Over the booth where it was on exhibition was a big placard with the unusual injunction: "Blow Out the Gas." Everybody wondered whether the millenium for harveed travellers had arried, and to judge from the advertising circular which was hanked out to open-mouthed spectarots, that time has really come. The circular announced that "every hight you sleep without it, you run a new risk with sudden death. The price is \$1. A modest sum for the preservation of human life." The device excited a good deal of interest, but a good man, people seemed content to take their lives in their hands and save a deliar.

As an object of interest the blow-out-the-cas burner had a rival in an adjoining booth. This was an attachment for heating a curiling from it is a nickel-plated arrangement which can be littled to any gas lixture and according to the verdict of every woman who lingured in rapt interest, before it, it was a fine thing. Some of them even went so far as to buy an attachment, right in the face and even of the multiple, but most of them leaded on with a superior air. Their expression said telainy:

"That's an excellent thing for people who are so unlucky as to need if. As for me, my halr is curily." horrer of the monthly gas bill, they will per-

air. Their expression said plathiny:

"That's an excellent thing for secople who are so unducky as to need if. As for me, my hair is curiy."

This was what their expression said. Their hat, however, said something different. Still they did not our. They just rawally picked up one of the loars and looked incidentally at the address. Then they stouped after they had got around the corner of the booth and wrote the address on the lack of some of the advertising literature they had looked up.

One of the features of alm at all recent tractantiand industrial axocitions has lead the number of new devices for what may be described as the amelioration of the housekeeper's lot. It is an encouraging sign that so much attention is raid to this branch of living. It seemed as if three out of four of the exhibits has week were of gas looking stoves, and the attention with which the women visitors listened to a description of their merits showed what housekeepers hink of the new and the old regime. A device for consuming all smoke and other from the cooking on a gas range was surrounded always. Mrs. Reside Lemeke gave daily lectures on cooking by gas, and on Friday night capped the climax of her demonstrations by preparing a tencourse dinner in forty-five minutes. The menu was as follows:

Coffee.

Some practical advice was given to house-keepers about the care of their was stoves. It was pointed out that matches are cheaver than gas, and that the way to have a small gas bill is to light a burner just before it is needed, turning it off as soon as one is through using it. When a top burner is lighted, the fire is as hot as if it had been burning an hour, and should be turned down after a thing has beguin to cook. The stove must be keet clean. If anything boils over the hurner should be immediately cleaned out with a wire. It must also be kept free from rust. Wash the top daily. Also wash the burners, aiding to them while they are bot a little grease such as is to be had from the cooking of meats. A piece the size of a pea rubbed over each burner with a woollen cloth is enough. Once or twice a week, while the range is still heated all the way through, grease the oven limines and sides. Wiping the nickel with a rag every day will keep it bright. Should it become tarnished, however, it can be polished in the same way as silver.

Another device which was of interest to com-

Another device which was of interest to common, every day people, who have homes to look after and to live in during warm weather, was an arrangement for running an electric fan by meens of gas. A compact machine generates the electricity, so that any apartment which has gas connection may have an electric fan. Women who have had to do their fanning with their own weary arms of a hot summer day will weichne this innuvation. With the all of a gas stove and an electric fan, run by the same agent, summer housekeeping may be robbed of a few of its terrors.

In one point the gas exposition went ahead of any other that has ever been held in the Garden. In point of weight it was phenomenal. Warner Paxon said that the total tounage was clos; to 200 tons, and that exceeded any other exposition that had ever been held in the Garden. Added to this was the weight of the visitors, which approximated another hundred tons. So that, in point of weight, the gas show went ahead of anything except, perhaps, the mass meeting which was held a few years ago, A few of the exhibits were in the mselves very solid institutions. The water-gas exhibit weighed thirty-one tons, the central tower fifteen tons. The total consumption of gas was from 45.000 to 50,000 cubic feet a day.

DINNER TO EX.COMPIROLLERS. Invited to Celebrate the 100th Auniversary

of the Creation of Its Office. ALBANY, Feb. 7 .- The bill creating the office of Comptroller in this State was signed on Feb. 17, 1797, by John Jay, then Governor. Comptroller Roberts has decided to invite all surviving ex-Comptrollers to Albany on Feb. 17, to participate in a dinner in honor of the 100th anniversary. There are eight ex-Comptrollers still living. Thomas Hillhouse, who was Comptroller in 1866 and 1867, has been for many years the President of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York; Nelson K. Hopkins, who held the office from 1872 to 1876, is an honored citizen of Buffalo; Frederick P. Olcott, who held the office from 1877 to 1880, is the President of the Central Trust Company of New York; James W. Wadsworth, who held of New York; James W. Wadsworth, who held the office for 1880 and 1881, has been for sev-eral years a member of Congress; ira Daven-port held the office in 1882 and 1883, and now lives in New York; Alfred C. Chapin was Comptroller from 1884 to 1888, and also lives in New York; Mr. Wemple was Comptroller from 1888 to 1892, and resides in New York, and Mr. Campbell. Comptroller in 1892 and 1893, still lives in Bath. Nearly all of these gentlemen have agreed to come. lives in Bath. Nearly all of these gentlemen have agreed to come.

The dinner will be served at the Kenmore. The Fort Orange Club has extended an invitation to all surviving ex-Comptrollers to the reception to Gov and Mrs. Black, which is to be given on the same night. Comptroller Roberts has prepared a sketch of the office during its 100 years, which is now being published by the former State printer, James B. Lyon.

GIRLS' FEET AT AUCTION. Sath Beach Church Folks Hold a "Trilby Party."

The Trilby party of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Bath Beach is an inne vation in church entertainments hereabouts though congregations up the State and even as near as the wilds of Westchester, up Yonkers way, have for some time practised similar devices of raising money for the pastor's sal-ary. The nearest thing to the Bath Beach Methodist Trilby party that has heretofore been perpetrated in the Greater New York was the Cinderella contest of the Little Buck Association at Walhalla Hall last week, which it will be remembered, was ruthlessly stamped out by Acting Cap.ain Titus of the Eldridge street station. The dance of the Little Buck Association, however, cannot be said to have been under church auspices. Perhaps if it had been Acting Captain Titus would have held of

The Bath Beach Trilby sale was at the bome

of Mr. Peter C. Moore at Bay Twenty secon

street and Benson avenue. The routh and beauty of Bath Beach, duly notified by Miss May Moore, who managed the enterprise, gothered at the Moore house between the hours of seven and eight. Then they waited for two hours for the Brooklyn guests to arrive. The Bath Beach folks had forgotten to warn their friends to bring along a board to bridge the space between the trolley track and the side waik of E'ghty-sixth street. It is told that Chapter I. of the records of the Trilby party began right there, when the forlorn Brooklyn ites testered on the narrow rails, saw the trolley car which had brought them there counding away into the distance, and heard the waves of the Great Mud Sea lapping hungrily at the brink of the car track. There was it is veraciously asserted, great shelling off of shoes and stockings, and a wading of the nasty leep. This, of course, would explain why single scout of the Brooklyn band rang the Morris tack door bell, and, after whispered explanations, arranged for the silent and timorcus entrance of the others.

Anyway, at 10 o'clock everybody had arrived, and it was announced that the sale was to begin. In the country between the front and back parlors a sheet had been hung from the ceiling, so that it came within six inches of the floor. Just beneath the sheet was along, narrow bench or foot rest, draped so that the actual open space under the cutain was less than three irohes. Deacon Jacob C. Moore, as auctionier, explained that a number of fact round shortly appear on the foot rest. To each foot would be attached a numbered tag, tied by a string about the anile. The young men present would bid on the feet in the order of numbers. An unset price of 25 cents was set on each and every lot exposed for sale and bids of greater amount than 50 cents were discouraged. When a foot had been anocked down a coupon bearing its number was given to the successful bidder. The foot would be withdrawn, and its more immediate proprietor would go upstairs, and in due time return to the front room with her feet clocked and in their right shoes. The ankle check and the buyers' coupon were matched and the buyers' coupon were matched, and the buyers' coupon were matched and the buyers' coupon were matched and the buyers' coupon were matched and the buyers' coupon for the proposition of feet without extra thance.

When the first block of feet went up there was a gasp of flespeptimment. The feet were all draped, They were, moreover, cased in to begin. In the opening between the front

When the first block of feet went up there was a gasp of disappointment. The feet were all draped, They were, moreover, cased in slippers of diversified patterns, but of strangely unifore, sizes. Some of them were observed to twist and writtee as if in more or less discomfort. This, it may be explained, was because the three Moore riels had lent their sillopers to friends for the occasion. They admitted yesterday, after some urging, that the feet of Buth Beach and Brockiva did not alip into the barroard allocers as easily as was desirable. Mr. Fred Petze, geing unexpectedly into the side had, found in a very coung women waiting their turbs, standing reach, as it, and, "like so many chickens in a wet heavard, all you one foot and waving the other around in the air."

which he there there standing round, as he said. The so many charles in a west horyreft, all mone toot and waving the other around in the sir."

The bidding was timid at first. The bors graves to the sure what they would do with the feet after buyout them, as they toek courage the bidding grewinger lively, and the auctioneer deaces had to reverain the ardor of the bidders by reminding them that there were other feet unstairs. Almost every foot sold for the limit, and only one purchaser was dissail fied with the result that came down stairs. One young man, waiting expectantly for his purchase, had the pleasure of discovering that he had paid to cents for his sister's foot. He made uncomplimentary remark by way of explaining why a falled to recognize it. He was consoled into when Mr. R. K. Way was sweetly informed that he had bid the limit on an empty stove-pair-ling militen. Miscover, Mr. James M. Waksiev was deluded by an empty boot. When the last lot was put in there was intense excitement. Two of the feet exhibited were do nother. Yet not quite so. One was decorated with rings and gioriously beribboned. The other was unadorned save by its own symmetry. The statience threw fits in the haste to bid for the decorated one. The limit was raised to 75 cents, and was immediately reached. A concealed chorus saoz. One euspichous bidder suspected trickery, and singled the beautiful thing sharply with a folded newspaper. He sudden with small benefit to the church treasury. Everybody was anxious to see the marching of the coupons, lots 22 and 23. The currently of the bidders was gratified by the discovery that All was as it should be.

The others worldn't do it." Miss Moore said yesterday. "The currently of the bidders was gratified by the discovery that Miss Georgie Moore and her aunt toosessed the interesting exhibits.

"The others wouldn't do it." Miss Moore said yesterday. "The currently did make things more interesting." The other manager of the entertainment. The young woman ledignantly denice that he had any previ

A POKER RAID IN BROOKLYN. The Police Capture Four Players and Also

the "Kitty." Police Captain Cullen of the Hamilton avenue station, Brooklyn, ascertained last night that a number of Italians were gambling in the rear of a saloon at 120 Van Brunt street, and with several policemen he raided the place. The proprietor, Jose Varato, aged 33 years, and three other Italians, were corralled. The men were playing poker, and in the hurry to get away playing power, and in the nurry to get away from the table Varato forgot the "kitty" The police, however, did not overlook this important feature of the game, and they found it con-tained early the cents. Varato is also charged with carrying a losded revolver. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice Tighe in the Butler Street Police Court this morning.

Jersey to Oppose Our Bock Extension. There will be a public hearing by the New York Harbor Line Board in the Army building. 39 Whitehall street, at 11 A. M. on Friday Feb. 19, in the matter of the application of the Department of Docks for an extension of the Department of Docks for an extension of the plerhead lines on North River from West Twenty-third to West Eighty-first street. The board has extended an invitation to the New Jersey State Riparian Commission to attend the meeting in person, or by its representatives, and present its views. It is understood that the Riparian Commission will be represented by Mr. It. C. Bacot, its engineer, and by Mr. George L. Record, its counsel, who will present arguments against the proposed extension, or in favor of a radical modification of the plane. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company will also probably be represented by counsel in opposition to the proposed extension.

Death of Assemblyman Emmett.

ALBANY, Feb. 7 .- Assemblyman Robert S. Emmett, Jr., of the Second Westchester dis trict, died here to-day of typhoid fever. He had been ill a little over three weeks at 228 State street, where he was stopping for the session. Assemblyman Emmett was 28 years session. Assemblyman Emmett was 25 years old, was a grainate of Columbia College and Law School, and practised law in New York city, although living in New Rochelle. He leaves a widow and one child. His election to the Assembly was assured when, after a long legal battle, his name was placed on the official bailot as the regular itepublican candidate. Mr. Emmett was a brother-in-law of Supreme Court Justice Keogh. This was his first political venture, and since he came here he has said that he would never be a candidate again.

Beaten by Her Son, Mrs. Roach May Die Mrs. Dora Roach, an elderly woman living at Bostwick place, Jersey City, is in the City Hospital suffering from serious and probably Hospital suffering from serious and probably mortal injuries inflicted by her son John. John went home drunk about 10 o'clock Saturday night and found fault because his mother had not kept supper for him. Mrs. Hoach upbraided him for spending his money for liquor instead of bringing it home, and he knocked her down and then stamped on her face, fracturing her jaw and breaking her nose. She was taken to the City Hospital. Her son was arrested and is held to await the result of her injuries.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer to write exclusively for The Ladies' Home Journal

Mrs. Rorer is unquestionably the most practical authority on cooking in America, and her lectures are the standard guides to the best cooking, her cook-books being followed more closely than are those of any other writer. In addition to occupying several pages each month with cooking lessons specially prepared for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Mrs. Rorer will answer any questions sent to the Domestic Department of the Journal by its readers.

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GEORGE H. KIUNE'S ARREST, There Were Some Peculiar Incidents Attending It.

George H Kinne, Jr., 23 years old, who boards yesterday as a suspicious person. The family he boards with lives in a third flat. His parents. who are respectable people, live at 346 Sumner avenue, and he had no cause, it is said, to leave

his nome.

Special Watchman Reilly, while making his rounds early yesterday morning, walked around the detached house at 648 Greene avenue, which is occupied by William E. Cooke, a lawyer. Reilly does this every night in order to see that the rear doors and windows are closed. He found young Klune trying to unlock the rear but he said his arrest was an outrage, as he prisoner for the station house at Gates and Throop avenues. On the way Reilly released the man for a time in order to put his club away.

the man for a time in order to put his club away. The prisoner made a spring and then deried down directe avenue to Sumner and through that thoroughfare to Lafayette avenue, where he disappeared.

Reilly and Policeman Cahill of the Gates avenue station becan a hunt for the missing man. They searched all the areas built they came to the unoccupied house at 782 Lafayette avenue. The basement door has been left unlocked for some time, but as it was locked when the policeman tried it they were satisfied the man they were after had gone in and locked the door. The door was forced open, and Kinne was found crouching in a corner. He was taken to the station house.

"It's all a mistake," he said. "I thought I was home. I was intexicated, and it is all due to my getting off the clevated railroad at the wrong station. I got off at the Simner avenue station instead of Tompkins avenue."

The police in the mean time ascertained that Sime tived in a turn dat, and when they asked

station instead of Tompkins avenue."

The police in the mean time ascertained that Riune lived in a third flat, and when they asked him how under these circumstances he was ring to get in at the basement door of a Greene a enne house, he said he could not tell. He was arraigned before Justice Kramer in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday morning, and was remanded to Jail until to-day for examination. AMATEUR BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Caught by a Policeman Attempting to Force a Poor in Long Island City.

Two amateur burglars were captured in Long Island City by Policeman Graham about 2:15 o'clock perterday morning. Armed with a big jimmy, the pair were seeking to force an entrance into a bicycle store in the Kearney Block in Jackson avenue. A shadow is thrown in the deep doorway by the electric light that in the deep doorway by the electric light that stands across the avenue, and the pair were partly concealed. The noise of the operations was drowned by the din of the storm. Policeman Graham saw thein at work and took up a position behind a wagon across the street.

Finally there was a crash, and, thinking the men had forced the drow, Graham darted across the street, revolver in hand, and arrested them. Edward Devine, 13 years old, of 401 First avenue, and Richaid Wilkinson. 18 years old, of 406 East Twenty-fourth street, both of New York, were the names and addresses given by the pair. They were held to answer a charge of attempted burglary.

Why Mrs. Behrens Is in a Padded Cell, While in a drunken rage yesterday afternoon Mrs. Lena Behrens, 34 years old, of 75 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, thrust her arms through four panes of glass in a window at her home. Both her arms were badly cut. Her husband Both her arms were badly cut. Her husband notified the police. Doorman Morris Stack went to the house and bandaged her wounds. Behrens then requested the policeman to place his wife under arrest, fearing that she might commit suicide if left in the house. While Stack was taking her downstairs she made a plunge forward and fell to the bottom of the flight, dragging him with her. She was taken to Police Headquarters, and after she had been attended by the City Physician she was locked in a padded cell.

A Wife's Jealousy Leads to a Raid on a

When the Star Music Hall, formerly known as the J. I. C., at 361 Grove street, Jersey City. closed at midnight on Saturday. Gustave Reiber, the proprietor; Sarah Reiber, his wife, and six of the performers, three men and three women began drinking. Mrs. Reiber became jealous of her husband's attentions to one of the female performers, and a row 'developed, in which the entire party took a hand. The police raided the place, arrested the cutire crowd, and took them to the seventh street police station. Helber and his wife were charged with keeping a disorderly house and the others with being disorderly persons. The trouble will be aired in Police Justice Potts's court this morning.

69th Armory Site Can't He Changed. A letter from Mayor Strong was read at the Central Labor Union meeting yesterday. It was in reply to a protest sent him last Sunday against the selection of the City College site for the new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. Mayor Strong said that the selection was made by the Armory Committee on Sites, and that the Armory Board bad to adopt it.

Dr. Wesley Sherman's Watch Stolen. Dr. Wesley Sherman of 336 Ninth street while he was on a Fifth avenue trolley car on Saturday night his gold watch valued at \$50 was stolen.

DID THE COP EREAK HIS LEU? A Printer Says a Policeman Pushed Him Bows an Elevated Station Stairs.

George W. Brown, a printer, of 2482 Eighth wenue, says that Policeman Mongoni of the West 152d street station pushed him down the steps of the elevated road at 155th street and Eighth avenue yesterday, causing him to sus-tain a compound fracture of the left leg. Brown, who had been arinking, got on the Ninth avenue train at Franklin street yesterday morning, intending to get off at the 125th street station. He fell asleep, however, and was not awakened until the terminus of the road was reached, where one of the guards insisted that he either get off at the station or par another fare. Brown refused to de either. While

to was arguing with the guard, Brown says that Policeman Mongoni came up the stairs and ordered him to leave the station. Brown refused to do so, and Mongoni shoved him down the stairs. the stairs.

Policeman Mongoni, when seen at the West
155th strect station last night, denied that he
had pushed Brown, and said that he had
ordered him off the station, and as Brown west
to go down the stairs, stargering from the
effects of the liquor he had drunk, he slipped
and fell. Brown was removed to Manhattan
Hospital.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. lun rises.... 7 01 | Sun sets... 5 26 | Moon sets... 12 00

Arrived-SCHOAY, Feb. 7. Arrived—Scroax, Feb. 7.

Sa La Formandie, Delous le, Havre Jan. 82.
Sa Aurania. McKey, Liverpool.
Sa Furnessia, Hairia, Glasgow.
Sa Hurgundia, Bourze, Maraeilles.
Sa Kaffir Prince. Oldited, Santos.
Sa Weimary, Steenchen, Broman.
Sa Weimary, Santos.
Sa Strakhoen, Johnston, Pregreso.
Sa City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah.
Sa Jamestovn, R. Hiphers, Norfolk.
Sa Algonquin, Piats, Jacksonville.
Sa Fawnes, Swain, Phiandelphia.
Eark Eleanor M. Williams, Corbett, St. Thomas.
Bark Citye Thurlow, Gooding, London.
Bark Madelein, Ross, Ficario.
Bark Egeria, Haley, Limerick.

(For inter arrivalses First Para.) (For later arrivals see First Page.)

ARRIVED OUT Es British Queen, from New York, at Gravesend. Es La Gascogne, from New York, at Havre. Es City of Augusta, from New York, at Savannab.

Sa Kaiser William II., from Genoa for New York, passed Chraltar.
Sa illatto, from New York for Newcastle, passed laie of Wight. Bs Servia, from Queenstown for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Bs La Grande Duchesse, from Savannah for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Aller, Bremen
Algonquin, Charleston
City of Birmingham Savannab
Somadic, Liverpool Sail Wednesday, Feb. 10. Majestic, Liverpool.

St. Paul, Southampton

Konsington, Antwerp.

Trinidad, Hermuda
Pananua, Havana
Ortzatia, Havana
Allianca, Colon
El Sol, New Orleans
Lampass, Galveston.

Sail Thur. Santiago, Nassau La Grando Duchesso, Sa-vannah.... 8:00 P. M. 5:00 P. M. INCOMING STEAMSHIPS

Jane Kelsall... Thingvalla... Albano..... Claverhill... Ardova. Tuesday, Ich 9
Antwerp
Liverpool
Gibraitar
St. Thomas
Jacksonville duesday, Feb. 10. Luc Thursday, 1eb. 11. Due Irt au. Feb. 12. Southampto Liverpool Landon Liston Port-au Prin Sail Saturday, Feb. 18.

WANTED HIS MONEY'S WORTH, A Wholesale Transaction in Park Bow Leads to a Fight.

Richard Humphrey of 70 Henry street went up to Louis Rosluski, who keeps a tobacco and seds water stand on Park row, near Chatham square, on Saturday afternoon and bought three cents' worth of tobacco and a cent's worth of cigarettes. He says that he tendered a nickel in payment, and that Rosinski refused to give him any change, insisting on his spending the other cent at the stand. Humphrey finally compromised by ordering a cent glass of vanilla soda water. When he got the soda he accidentally upset it, and his demand for an-other glass started a fight. The two men were punching at each other across the stand when a policeman came up, and on Rosinski's com-

plaint arrested Humphrey.
In the Centre Street Police Court yesterday tosinski declared: "Judge, I have a lump as big as an orange on

"Judge, I have a lump as big as an orange on my head, where he hit me."
"As big as an orange?" inquired Magistrate Cornell.
"Every bit, I swear it." declared Rosinski.
"Let me feel it." said the Magistrate.
Rosinski stuck his head acroes the desk and indicated a point tehind his ear with his finger.
Magistrate Cornell feit in vain for the lump. It was not there, and as the man here no other signs of having been assaulted he refused to take any complisint but one of disorderly conduct.

"Your Honer, I don't want any more trouble out of this. I'll give the man and her cent and call it square. I'd sooner spend six cents than have all this fusa."

Magistrate Cornell refused to show a felony to be compounded, though Rosinski looked willing, and fined Humphrey Sb.

CANCELLED POLICY, THEN DIED. If He Had Died a Day Sconer His Widow Would Be 8200 Micher.

Thomas Moody, a colored tobacco packer, became so ill from consumption that he was un-able to work and make a living. As a last resort his wife, who is a white woman, surrendered his life insurance policy, taking \$200 cash, one-half the amount Moody was insured for, and allowed the policy to be cancelled.

is was last Thursday. The following day Mody died. When Coroners' Physician O'Han-lou called at the house yesterday to ascer-tain the cause of death the widow was lament-ing the loss of the \$200 she would have had by holding the policy a day longer.

Killed by a Horse's Kick.

Henry A. Bellotte, a baker, 55 years old, died at his home at 257 West Nineteenth street yesterday morning of injuries which he received by being kicked by his horse. Bellotte had bakery next to his home, and a stable in which he kent his delivery wagon horses adjoins it. On Thursday evening Beilotte went into the stable to feed one of the horses. He struck the horse with hits hand sud the horse kicked him in the abdomen. Peritonitis set in, and a surgi-cal operation isiled to save the patient.

> Business Motices. Anhenser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

mmends the use of the greatest of all tonics for it. For sale by all druggists. DIED.

BROOK E. -On Sunday morning, Feb. 7, 1897, at Smith's Infirmary, Staten Island, Charles W. Brooke, in the 61st year of his age. Funeral notice later.

EMMET,-At Albany, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 7, 1807, of typhoid fever, Richard Stockton Emmet, Jr., son of Richard S. Emmet and the late Katharine Emmet, in his 26th year. Notice of funeral bereafter.

MAURY.-At Alamo, Mexico, in the 40th year of

bis age, William Lewis, son of the late William Lewis and Anne Fontaine Maury. PECK, -At Pomfret, Coun., on Sunday, Feb. 7, William E. Peck, head master of Pomfret school.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Pomfret, Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Southboro, SCOTT,-On Saturday, Feb. 6, 1597, Charlotte Hoos

Scott, daughter of the late William Scott. Funeral services at her late residence, 224 Wess 84th st., on Iucaday, Feb. 9, at 5 o'clock P. M. TAYLOR, Suddenly, of heart failure, at his home, No. 47 West 73d st., on Feb. 4, 1897, Fraderic Tay-lor, in his 60th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 47 West 73d

st., Monday, the 8th Inst., at 9:30 A. M. Intermen at Philadelphia. VAN NES I.—At East Orange, N. J., on Saturday,

Fer. c. sohn R. Van Nest, in his 61st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 19 Wainut at, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, on the arrival of the 10:10 train from Barclay and Christopher at ferries. Robert Adams Wilson of Pittsburgh, Pa., and other of Theodore D. Wilson. Services and Interment in Pittsburgh Pittsburgh

New Publications.

papers please copy.

NEW French method presented ladies attending free lecture to-morrow. Tuesday, 3:39 o cock, PRENCH ACADEMY, 853 Broadway, corner 1446 & Subject; "French Learned Rapidly, Correctly."